

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

Vol. XIX, No. 166

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1942

★ 1 STAR
EDITION

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

SITUATION IS WORSE, SOVIET SAYS AS NAZIS TAKE 2 TOWNS



Convoy Off Iceland: Rear Admiral Robert C. Giffen, U. S. N., is shown on the bridge as the convoy under his command nears a temporary haven in Iceland after braving Nazi submarines.

Ability-to-Pay Flouted in New Tax Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Roosevelt's fight for sufficient war funds, and for his 7-point economic anti-inflation program reaches a new high this week as the House Ways and Means Committee dished up a tax bill nearly three billion dollars short, and the Senate Appropriations Committee practically crippled the OPA price control apparatus by amendments.

The House tax bill, reported out for action after an eighteen weeks stall engineered by reactionaries and appears in the Committee, does not contain any of the vital changes urged by Roosevelt to plug up loopholes through which big corporations and upper bracket incomes escape ability-to-pay taxation.

The Senate Committee amendments take control away from the OPA in the matter of hiring all personnel over the \$4,500 a year level, and also prohibits the OPA from curbing bread and food prices until farm prices for wheat reach 110 per cent of parity. This will permit a 10-20 per cent bread price increase, experts say.

The House tax bill deliberately rejected the principle of Roosevelt's 7-point economic program which calls for heavier taxation on upper brackets and corporations as well as the removal of special privileges for the wealthy.

Instead of the 55 per cent on corporate profits, as requested by the Administration, the House Committee passed a 45 per cent surtax.

LOWER EXEMPTIONS
It raises the present four per cent normal tax on individual incomes

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RAF Bombs Danzig In Daylight Attack

LONDON, July 12 (UP).—Royal Air Force bombers, making their longest flight for a daylight raid since the war began, attacked submarine building yards at Danzig and at the German Baltic port of Plesburg shortly before dark last evening, the Air Ministry announced today.

Other RAF planes resumed trans-Channel sweeps of the French coast today after a 15-day lull, crossing at great height toward industrial targets in the Boulogne area.

No German fighters challenged them over the Channel and when they returned from the Cap Gris Nez direction there was no sign of German anti-aircraft fire. The planes that made the sweep were mostly fighters.

Several squadrons of hard-hitting Lancaster bombers made a round-trip flight of approximately 1,750 miles in the raid on Danzig, the communiqué said. The submarine yards, with

their deadly undersea raiders still in their cradles on the building ways, were smashed heavily as the planes attacked from just below cloud level in the lingering twilight.

Other planes, with shortened objectives, flew to the industrial town of Plesburg in German Schleswig, just below the Danish border on the Baltic. There again, the RAF took a heavy toll of Adolf Hitler's submarine industry, with the Air Ministry reporting that several bursts of bomb-fire were observed on the building ways.

Still a third group of RAF bombers flew across the Channel and laid mines in German waters, it was announced.

There was no official indication of how many planes participated, but it was believed the attackers numbered between 50 and 100. Three bombers were lost in the attacks on the submarine yards and one in the mine-laying operations.

Nazi Losses Are Terrific

MOSCOW, Monday, July 13 (UP).—The Red Army announced today that the Germans had captured Kanemirovka and pushed on 35 miles eastward into the big bend of the Don, while on the right flank of a great offensive they seized Lisichansk, 120 miles from the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus.

The High Command said the defenders of Voronezh, key city on the left flank of the offensive, were battling fiercely in the suburbs against vastly superior German shock forces who had stormed it from the west.

By Henry Shapiro

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
MOSCOW, July 12.—Red Army forces making a last-ditch stand before Voronezh on the road to the Caucasus have hurled back two mighty assaults, ridding the enemy's tank and infantry ranks, but the Germans are regrouping for new furious charges and the situation is "constantly changing," from dispatches said today.

"But the enemy is hastily regrouping everywhere, preparing new and furious assaults, and the situation constantly grows worse," Pravda said.

German shock forces are storming Voronezh in a climactic effort to blast out that northern anchor of a 200-mile front on which strong Soviet counter-attacks have slowed down a mighty offensive against the Don valley and the Caucasus, front reports said tonight.

"The corpse-strewn waters of the Don run red with German blood, and the whole upper valley is a huge graveyard of men and machines," the Soviet press said in saying the price Marshal Fedor von Bock paid for his sweeping success. Red Army dispatches implied that the Germans had mopped up several hundred square miles west of the Don and reached its entire length from Voronezh southward to the Kanemirovka area where the river swings east around the big

(Continued on Page 3)

8,000 in Harlem Hit War Plant Closing

By Art Shields

Announcement that a large New York factory, employing more than 400 Negroes, was about to be sold at public auction for lack of further war orders brought vigorous protest in Harlem yesterday.

More than 8,000 signatures were collected by the CIO furniture union and the Negro Labor Victory Committee in Harlem churches last night to a petition protesting the closing.

The plant is the Spring Products Corp. factory at 47 Austell Place, L. I. City, which employs 450 workers, 95 per cent of them Negroes, under contract with Local 91 of the United Furniture Workers, CIO. After turning out a large volume of war products further contracts are being refused.

Other New York factories are facing similar disaster as contracts are being switched to out of town plants, say officers of the United Furniture Workers and the Negro Labor Victory Committee. A delegation of unionists, headed

Radio Closings Peril Our Ships At Sea—Selly

(By United Press)

Joseph P. Selly, president of American Communications Association (CIO), said today that bonvoyage messages in peace time were handled faster than wartime distress communications from merchant ships and urged the Navy to maintain efficiency of commercial coastal radio stations to protect lives and cargoes.

The coastal stations, which normally receive 75 per cent of SOS (Submarine Sighted) and SOS calls, have been shut off or curtailed because of financial losses due to reduced marine radio traffic resulting from the war.

Selly said the ACA and the National Maritime Union recommended that the government subsidize the stations or operate them retaining their present experienced personnel.

"The station at Chatham," Selly said a survey of coastal stations revealed, "normally staffed by 25 operators now employs two; Southampton, normally having 17, is manned by eight, and Tucker, whose normal complement is nine, has two operators."

Selly said all New York harbor stations have been closed down and other stations on the east coast and the Gulf close down from midnight to eight in the morning.

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Attack Enemy On His Own Soil—Willkie

LIDICE, Ill. July 13 (UP).—

Wendell L. Willkie asserted today that the Axis would not be crushed "unless every citizen of this country learns to think in terms of attack."

"We must carry the battle to the enemy," Willkie told a crowd of 15,000 attending the dedication of the Light of Liberty Memorial and the new town of Lidice, Ill., named for the Czechoslovakian village destroyed by the Nazis as vengeance for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich.

"We must fight him on his own ground," said Willkie.

The Supreme Court's decision is a blow to reactionaries, who expected to use Attorney General Biddle's statements in the Bridges' deportation ruling as an excuse for outlawing the Communist Party. Biddle had falsely stated that (1) Bridges belonged to the Communist Party, and (2) that the Communist Party advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

A great popular campaign has developed against the Bridges decision.

Bastille Day: French Patriots Raid Nazi Posts

By John A. Papris

(By United Press)

LONDON, July 12.—Since the German occupation forces have been reduced considerably for use on the Russian front, bands of French patriots—composed of the most active members of the underground anti-Nazi organization—have been carrying out raids on German communication lines and Gestapo garisons.

Most of the activity had been confined to the industrial areas of northern France which have been hit hard by the Royal Air Force.

German Gestapo agents were reported pouring into occupied France tonight with orders to nip in the bud anti-Nazi demonstrations expected Tuesday on Bastille Day, the patriotic holiday of the late third French republic.

Some London quarters believed French patriots might carry out sensational raids against the Germans on the 153rd anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, the outbreak of a revolution which won "liberty, equality and fraternity" for France.

Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler was said to have ordered all his available men to the occupied area for 24-hour duty on Bastille Day.

They were expected to suppress even non-violent manifestations of French patriotic ardor.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, was preparing a message for occupied France, to be broadcast from London tomorrow night. French sources were secretive regarding the message, but some observers expected him to tell the patriots of his country that the day of liberation was not far off.

Already the people of occupied France have been told to swarm the streets at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, singing the Marseillaise. The British Broadcasting Corporation was methodically warning France to prepare for an eventual Allied landing and to be ready to join the attack on the Germans with every resource at their command.

Vichy Rejects U. S. Proposals On Warships

VICHY, July 12 (UP).—The government today was understood to have flatly rejected a United States proposal that the seven French warships now interned at Alexandria, Egypt, be removed to a South African port or to Martinique under American protection.

Rejection of the proposal was reported to have been transmitted yesterday by chief of government Pierre Laval to American Charge d'Affaires Somerville Pinkney Tuck

Hungarians Aiding Serb Guerrillas

ANKARA, Turkey, July 13 (UP).—Reports from Budapest said today that more than 300 Hungarian officers and non-commissioned officers have been arrested during the past week on suspicion of belonging to a secret organization which has been supplying military information and arms to Serbian, Russian and Polish guerrillas.

(The reports confirmed advice from the Balkans that patriot armies there, adequately equipped and sometimes led by anti-Nazi German officers, have opened a "second front" against the Axis harassing the occupation forces and carrying out raids against Italian territory.)

Morale of the Hungarian army was described as undermined by heavy losses on the Soviet front and by the inadequacy and shortage of armaments. The first division was said to have lost half its men in dead, wounded or captured in three weeks of fighting, while the Sacka Feheras battalion was decimated. The saying was current in Budapest that the average life of soldiers fighting against Russia was one month. Losses among Hungarian occupation forces in Yugoslavia also were reported heavy.

Fulfill 2nd Front Pledge—Ohio Press

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The note of urgency was heard this week in the press here as it surveyed latest news from abroad and called for a Western Front now.

Recalling Roosevelt-Churchill pledges of operations which "will divert German strength from the attack on Russia," the Cleveland Plain Dealer said:

"Today more than ever before, the diversion of German strength from the attack on Russia is an urgent necessity if the Nazi war machine is to be stopped this year."

"These operations obviously must provide for the establishment of a second front on the continent of Europe."

"Conditions are more favorable than they ever have been for the launching of invasion operations," the Plain Dealer urges.

Holt, columnist of the Cleveland Citizen, AFL organ, puts the matter more sharply. "How much longer," he asks "must we wait for a Western Front?"

"Face the facts," commands the Holotgram column. "Either a Western Front in 1942, or no front at all."

Noting a sign on Public Square reading "United for Defense," the columnist declares: "To my notion a better sign would be 'United For

Attack." Hitler fears the latter but doesn't give a damn for the former.

PIERRE COT SAYS STRIKE NOW

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Pierre Cot, former air minister of France, urges that Britain and the United States immediately open a Second Front on land as well as in the air.

Mr. Cot is here to participate in a Win-the-war conference.

BALTIMORE CIO URGES 2ND FRONT

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—A resolution calling for the immediate opening of a Western Front in Europe was unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council. In speaking for the resolution, a number of delegates stressed the necessity for striking at Hitler from the rear now, in order to bring about a quick end to the war and victory in 1942.

A second resolution demanding a severing of relations with the Vichy government, also received unanimous approval, and is to be sent to the proper authorities.

James Drury, National Maritime Union Port Agent for Baltimore, is president of the Council.

Americans, "broaden the scope of your aid."

The American seamen's resolution and the Soviet unionists' reply, follow in part:

100 PER CENT UNION

"We the crew of the —, are doing our utmost to assure the rapid defeat of Hitler Germany, Japan and their fellow gangsters by safely delivering war materials to our Allies."

"Our ship is manned by a 100 per cent crew of union men...."

"Resolved, that toward this common aim we declare our unity of purpose and working-class solidarity as trade unionists in this task, and

"That we urge the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to immediately establish a similar Joint Trade Union Commission, or to participate directly in this British-Soviet Trade Union Commission."

(Signed) N. E. DORLAND

Ship Chairman

The Soviet Seamen's Union replied:

"To the seamen of the American Steamship,

"Dear Friends and Allies in the

battle against German Fascism.

"We, Soviet seamen, have read your letter with great satisfaction, in which you guarantee to increase and strengthen your aid in the fight towards final victory against our mutual, bloody enemy Hitler and his bandit grab-army."

"We, Soviet seamen, as well as the entire population of our great nation, following the order of our leader, Comrade Stalin, will increase our blows from day to day against the army of German occupation, so that in the year 1942 we shall finish off Hitler forever. We know that we will solve this

(Continued on Page 3)

SPIES IN U. S. 'PUT FINGER' ON OUR SHIPS

Sub Captain Had List of Next Victims

AN EAST COAST PORT, July 12 (UP).—A strong possibility that Axis U-boats operating in American waters are receiving information regarding the movement of Allied ships was indicated today by stories of survivors brought here after their vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

One man lost his life as a torpedo crashed into the engine room of a large Panamanian merchantman. Twenty-eight others, including a two-man navy gun crew, were saved. The attack occurred shortly after midnight June 23.

Belief that the undersea wolf-pack is being supplied with information pertaining to the movement of Allied ships came when the submarine surfaced and its commander asked the name of the sunken vessel.

"I told him and he pulled a book from his pocket and fingered through it with a puzzled expression on his face," Capt. Gunnar Ojertsen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said. "I guess he didn't find our ship listed. We had changed her name just before we left port."

The men sailed in an open lifeboat for two days, finally arriving at a South American port.

Welcome Hero Of Sub Attack On 'Tirpitz'

MOSCOW, July 11 (UP).—Capt. Nikolai Lunin, commander of the Soviet submarine that slipped through a protective screen of cruisers and destroyers and sent two torpedoes into the German battleship Tirpitz received a hero's welcome when he returned to his northern base, it was reported today.

The commander of the Northern Fleet and the chief of staff boarded the submarine and embraced Lunin. They warmly thanked the undersea crew for their exploit—one of the brightest and most remarkable pages in the annals of the Patriotic War.

The Soviet submarine's daring run through the enemy screen of warships forced the fleet of 12 to steam back to the German base in Norway and prevented attacks on an Allied convoy steaming toward Murmansk.

Lunin, who holds the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin, undoubtedly will be recommended for additional honors, it was said.

Crew Asks Unity With Soviet Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

problem successfully, as we feel that we are backed by all progressive humanity led by the brave peoples of America and Great Britain.

"Dear friends, broaden the scope of your aid. Through fog and storm, overcoming all danger in your way, bring to us all the goods and ammunition sent by the heroes of your countries to our people Red Army and to the whole Soviet nation. In this way you will win victory sooner and cause the collapse of the horrible enemy of humanity, German fascism."

Long live mutual understanding between the USA, Great Britain and our country!

Long live the friendship between our Soviet and American seamen! Long live our victory over German fascism!

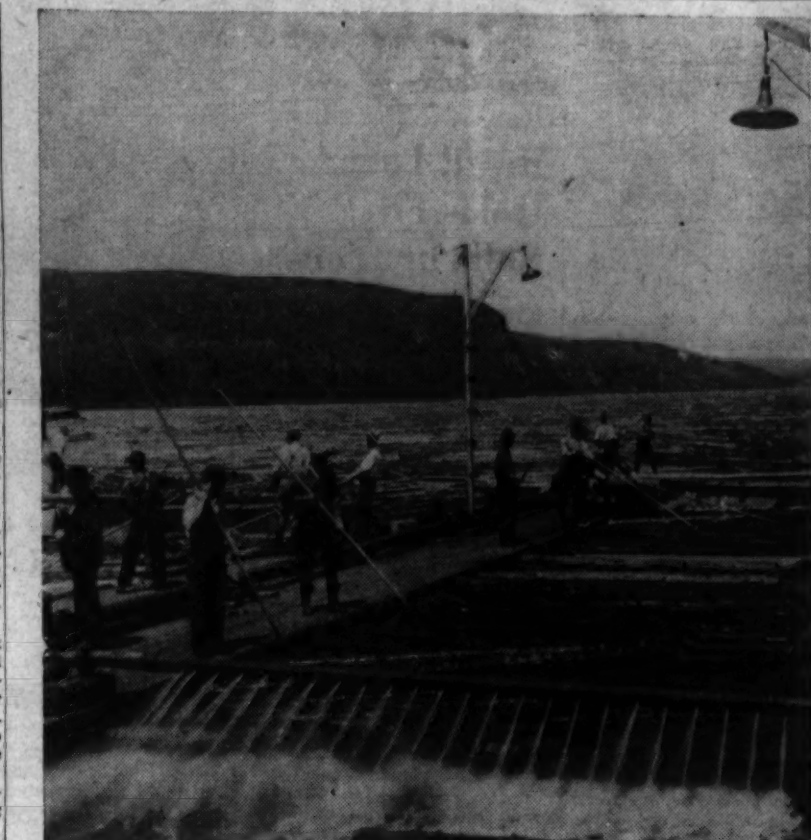
Death to German Invaders! (Signed) MOSOLIN

Chairman of the Seamen's Union of the Arctic Region.

Jim-Crow Shipyard Flouts FDR's Work Order--NAACP

The Jim-crow, all-Negro shipyard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company is a war-time application of "keeping the Negro in his place," the NAACP told the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice last week, in answer to a request from the FEPC to outline the ways in which the segregated plant hurt the best interests of Negroes.

The Sun company, located at Chester, Pa., is hiring a large crew



Wood for War: Quebec lumberjacks on the St. Maurice River sort out some 45 million logs to be used to make a wide variety of war goods: for instance, anaesthetics, TNT, chlorine, paper, not to mention building materials for army camps and war housing projects.

Tighter Price Control Needed, Says LaGuardia

Mayor LaGuardia warned the public that rises in food prices threaten to bring inflation in a radio broadcast over Station WNYC at 1 P.M. yesterday.

Control of food prices was a most important issue on the home front, the Mayor declared.

"Should we be confronted with an inflationary period," said the Mayor, "it will cause ruin to our city, havoc and ruin to the entire country. Therefore, speaking for the people of the City of New York, I appeal to Congress to give pending legislation priority consideration."

"We must have proper control of retail prices as well as of enforcement officers and the administration of the law the power to carry out its provisions." The mayor urged car owners to use small vehicles in the city, rather than large, cars, to save badly needed fuel.

He thanked volunteer rubber collectors for their "splendid work" in the recent rubber drive.

Red Army Slaughters Advancing Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

bend toward Stalingrad on the Volga.

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's army, bitterly contesting every yard of sun-baked steppe land, was said to have retired in good order, apparently leaving no pockets west of the Don.

The dispatches said the battle for Voronezh was nearing its climax and the enemy was attacking with "vastly superior forces" after the Red Army had hurled back two previous massed attempts to take the city. The defenders' situation was reported "constantly worsening."

Soviet counter-attacks were reported to have killed thousands of Germans in the Lysichansk region 200 miles to the southwest at the southern end of the enemy's sweep into the Don valley.

All along the front the blood of the antagonists, many bodies floated down it and the surrounding valley was a "huge graveyard for men and machines," the dispatches said.

The first big onslaught against Voronezh itself began three days ago, the dispatches said, when German forces crossed the Don in considerable force. Soviet counter-attacks routed their vanguard but they regrouped and, with tank and motorized infantry reinforcements, charged again.

The Soviet defense fire moved them down, reducing many com-

panies to one third the attacking strength.

But again the Germans began regrouping "everywhere" and new attempts to storm Voronezh were expected momentarily.

In the Kalinin sector the Germans were reported disregarding stunning losses in an attempt to seize a strategic road. A tank column and some motorized infantry broke through on one sector yesterday, it was said, and advanced some distance toward the road before they found themselves ambushed from the flanks.

In another sector the Germans advanced several miles only to be driven back to their starting point by a vicious Soviet counter-attack.

Purposive Soviet battles raged over this front, with a Soviet formation of 10 planes routing a German squadron of 75, seven of which were shot down.

Pick Director of War Savings Drive

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., tonight announced appointment of Robert Coyne of Quincy, Mass., as field director of the war savings staff.

Coyne will head a Washington staff of 100 persons and the 50 war savings field offices throughout the nation. In his new post he will strive to meet the billion-dollar-a-month goal of war savings bond and stamp sales. He is a native of Bangor, Me.

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PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
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Cleveland AFL Painters Fight To Defeat Appeaser Sweeney

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Second union organization here to declare itself clearly and sharply against Sweeney, Coughlinite Congressman running for re-nomination, was the AFL Painters District, representing more than 4,000 members. Declaring this a life-and-death war against the Nazi Axis, the Painters Council called for a "Congress free of defeatists and obstructionists," labelled Sweeney a consistent opponent of President Roosevelt and endorsed Michael A. Feighan.

To Press Appeal For Scottsboro Boy in B'klyn

By Eugene Gordon

The case of Willie Roberson, one of the four freed Scottsboro boys, will be appealed to a higher court when he comes up for sentence this morning in the Bay Ridge Court, 43rd St. and Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, prominent Negro minister and civic leader, who has fought

for the freeing of the nine Scottsboro boys since their frame-up arrest and conviction 11 years ago, said yesterday that not only would he use his influence to appeal the case but would strive to enlist the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Labor Party, trade union organizations and other progressive groups and persons.

Roberson was arrested two weeks ago, shortly after he left a BMT subway train in Brooklyn, for "riding" Miss Pauline Freedman, of 977 Harkness St. In the Bay Ridge Court next morning he pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The commercial New York press, nevertheless, played up the simple "disorderly conduct" case out of all proportion to its importance, according to Rev. Harten, who has known Willie Roberson for years and who says he is "an honest and trustworthy young man."

The minister said yesterday: "If Willie Roberson is not guilty, as charged in the newspapers," Dr. Miller said, "a great injustice has been done him as well as the remaining boys, whom we hope to free, and the colored people in general."

By playing the Willie Roberson case that way the newspapers as much as told the people, "You see, these Scottsboro boys were guilty, after all. That's why we've got to make that false impression. If this misrepresentation is allowed to stand, it will not only reflect on the Negro people but will make the fight for freeing the remaining five young men more difficult."

Rev. Harten said he would immediately wire Walter White concerning the case and its treatment by the commercial press. Rev. Dr. George Frazier Miller, pastor of the St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, told the Daily Worker yesterday that "if the newspapers misrepresented the case" he would "be glad" to do anything in his power to help the youth.

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'Steel Labor' Says:

Lewis Wanted Herbert Hoover for President

Selly Backs Wage Demand In Little Steel

Joseph P. Selly, president of the CIO American Communications Association yesterday wrote William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board urging the board to approve a recent decision of an impartial panel which ordered a pay increase for employees of "Little Steel."

Selly meanwhile criticized the "business as usual" approach to the issue when it was before the panel of the counsel and representatives of the steel companies.

"The membership of my union appreciates that the effect of the decision of the War Labor Board is important to the entire nation and to our war effort," Selly wrote Davis. "We are convinced, as was the panel, of the justice and propriety of the demands of the United Steel Workers of America."

Cop Shoots Bystander As Suspect Escapes

A burglary suspect made a break for freedom today while being transferred to magistrate's court in the Bronx and when he refused to halt, his guard, Patrolman King, fired three shots one of which seriously wounded an elderly, unidentified bystander.

Grand Jury Quizzes Mote, Pro-Nazi Pamphleteer

By Conrad Komorowski
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 12.—Carl H. Mote, Indiana industrialist, appeared under subpoena yesterday before the special grand jury here investigating seditious activities. Mote's fascist and traitorous activity, both before and since Pearl Harbor, has been exposed in the Daily Worker in several articles. He is the self-acknowledged author of a Nazi-inspired pamphlet: "The G. O. P. 5th Column Finds the Fleishpots: An Examination Into the Antics and the Loyal Opposition of Comrade Wendell Willkie."

Ten More Tanks For Red Army

The Jewish - American Section of the International Workers Order announced yesterday, through its national secretary, Rubin Saltzman, a drive among its members for funds to buy 10 tanks for the Red Army.

Mr. Saltzman said the decision answered the recent appeal to the Jewish people of the world by the Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Congress of the Soviet Union for 1,000 tanks and 500 bombers as a special contribution to the Red Army's "valiant struggle against Hitlerism."

The IWO is the first large American Jewish organization to respond to the Soviet appeal.

He said a cablegram had been sent to the Jewish Anti Fascist Committee in Kibuyshv pledging the tanks and bombers from the Jewish people of the United States.

Today's Civilian Defense Needs

1,200 men and women who can keep their heads.

The Police Department Borough Control Centers need 1,200 citizens who can use a telephone intelligently, write legibly, be punctual and remain calm in an emergency.

Air Wardens will depend on you. You will have to relay their emergency messages to the proper department for immediate action.

If you live within 1/4 mile of the Borough Control Center and have a home or business phone, you'll qualify.

Hours: one 4-hour shift every two weeks. Besides this, you will be on telephone call on one eight-hour shift every two weeks. There is a brief training course.

Join now! Your city's safety depends on you! Enroll today at your Civilian Defense Volunteer Office:

Richmond: Borough Hall, St. George.

Manhattan: 93 Park Avenue.

Queens: 93-29 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst.

Brooklyn: 131 Livingston St. Bronx: 851 Grand Concourse.

Lewis Goons Slug Seller of 'The Worker'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12.—Ordway Southard, Alabama representative of 'The Worker', was attacked by a gang of Lewis henchmen this afternoon near Hamilton Slope mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.

As Southard, assisted by a Negro worker, was carrying on the regular payday sale of 'The Worker', a gang of about 15 white men, goons representing the Little Lewis clique which is striving to rule-and-ruin the local, set on Southard. They beat him about the head, tore off his shirt, and drove him away from the railroad tracks where the workers walk to and from the mine. They threatened Southard's Negro associate but did not dare attack him for fear of the Negro miners coming along the track.

It is felt among some of the miners here that the Lewis bureaucracy in the UMW may be expected to make increasing use of strong-arm tactics in a desperate effort to stem the tide of win-the-war unity in the mine locals.

Southard was unable to identify his assailants. However, it is expected that they can be identified by miners and bystanders who witnessed the attack and that the honest workers in the local will protest against this vicious piece of thuggery.

Quill Speaks Tonight at Church Forum

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union of America will be the speaker at an open meeting tonight at 9:30 P.M. in the Parish Hall of the Church of the Ascension, 12 W. 11th St. It was announced today by the Rev. Joseph H. Titus, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Jamaica, chairman of the meeting.

"Mr. Quill, in addition to being the president of a key union in our war effort," the announcement of the meeting said, "is a national executive of the CIO. He speaks with authority on social problems arising out of the war, and on the vital part organized labor has played in bringing industrial production to its present high level."

The labor leader will be the speaker at the third of a series of discussion meetings, "Social Facts for Church People," sponsored by the Provincial Committee of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, social-action group of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The meeting is open to the public without charge.

John L. Lewis unsuccessfully "propositioned" President Roosevelt to accept him as his vice-presidential running mate for 1940. Steel Labor, official publication of the United Steelworkers of America, revealed in an unsigned editorial of its current issue.

The editorial said that following a rebuff by the President, Lewis made his much publicized prediction that Roosevelt will meet with "ignominious defeat" and shifted his efforts to receiving second-place nomination on a ticket with Herbert Hoover.

SHARPEST ATTACK

Philip Murray for nearly two decades vice-president of the miners, is president of the steel union. The editorial is probably the sharpest condemnation of Lewis that has yet come from Steel Labor or the organ of the CIO.

"John L. Lewis turned against President Roosevelt," said Steel Labor, "because the President flatly refused Lewis' demands that he be the vice-presidential candidate if Roosevelt ran for a third term. That was in 1939; and in January, 1940, Lewis went to the Columbus convention of the United Mine Workers, and with hate inflaming his mind predicted the 'ignominious defeat' of Roosevelt."

"In the summer of 1940, Lewis sought entrance to the White House by promoting the candidacy of Herbert Hoover. Lewis was to be Hoover's running mate."

RED-BAITING WEAKNESS

Steel Labor, however, ran headlong into inconsistency and greatly weakened its exposure of Lewis when it sought to meet the red-baiting attacks upon Murray. In defense the editorial engages in some red-baiting of its own. It reproaches Lewis for having attended a dinner at the Soviet Embassy on an occasion and for his alleged opposition to a resolution presented before the 1940 CIO convention bunting Communism with Nazism and fascism. Not only Lewis, but most of the unions which today are among the most ardent opponents of Lewis and his isolationism, were against the red-baiting resolution at the convention.

DISRUPT WAR EFFORT

The editorial does put its finger on the real issue later on. It says: "But even more serious is Lewis' effort to hamper the nation's victory effort by failure to extend positive support to the nation and the Commander-in-Chief and by a studied campaign of disruption and disunity, both within and outside the labor movement."

"Even after Pearl Harbor Lewis continued his official pronouncements to strongly implied criticism of our country for its unpreparedness in face of an attack, plus a general statement of support that was at no time implemented by practical proposals for aiding in the common defense."

"It is important to note, too, that there was no statement from Lewis at the time that Nazi Germany and fascist Italy declared war on the United States."



Airplane Welders are shown at work on the heat-treated tubing of a "Lightning" P-38 at the Lockheed Aircraft plant in Burbank, California. An automatic torch-lighter permits operator to turn off torch without touching regulating valves of handle.



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Race Discrimination on Roads Interferes with War Effort

DISCRIMINATION against Negroes has long been a thorn in the side of progressive workers in the railroad industry. Today, in addition to all the other reasons for its elimination, is added the need for mobilizing and utilizing all available manpower to win the war.

To some extent throughout the country Negro workers are employed in railroad shops, yards and freight houses, in track and maintenance gangs, as well as in the service occupations of Red Caps, sleeping car porters and dining car employees. On many roads in the South, but only in the South, Negroes are also employed as locomotive firemen and train brakemen.

Perhaps it may be argued that since the railroad companies employ more Negroes than most other basic industries, they stand absolved of charges of racial discrimination. This is not so, for if we will look around us at conditions prevailing throughout the industry, we will realize that Negroes are only hired for menial and labor positions. Worse yet, in the vast majority of cases, Negro employees are denied access to higher paid positions, even where long years of seniority and experience should entitle them to promotion.

INVESTIGATION SOUGHT

The Committee on Railroad Manpower of the Chicago Negro Labor Win-the-War Conference has recently undertaken to secure investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices of the conditions of Negro employment in the railroad industry. Their circular letter calls attention to the fact that "A serious labor shortage is developing in the railroad industry; Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, on April 26, 1942, reported that there will be a shortage of 320,000 men in the railroad industry by the end of this year."

The circular also quotes from President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802: "It is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the National Defense Program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders. . . . I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Concluding its circular, the Committee on Railroad Manpower asks the support of all sections of rail labor and states that petitions and information can be obtained from its secretary, Emmett N. Brooks, 3356 South Parkway, Suite 11, Chicago, Ill.

Send July 30th Greetings to Soviet Railmen

JULY 30th will be Railroad Workers Day in Soviet Russia—a day when rail workers will be honored by the people and their workers' government for their tremendous achievements in providing transport for the Soviet military and industrial forces, which, for over a year have held the beasts of Hitler at bay, while all the world wondered.

"The Railroad Trainman" for June has the best article on "War-Time Railroading in Russia" we have yet seen. Space permits us to give only the opening remarks and a few brief quotes from this interesting and informative article, so we urge B.R.T. members that after reading their June "Trainman" they pass it along to brothers of other crafts.

We quote: "From somewhere on their heavenly perch, Hercules, Paul Bunyan and John Henry must be gazing down upon Russia's railroad workers with deep admiration. And for good reason. For only they, and the railway workers of America, can fully appreciate feats of such gigantic magnitude as are daily being done on Russian rails."

"Visualize an area as long as our Atlantic seaboard and as deep as one-fourth of our country—highly industrialized. Then, in the face of an enemy invasion, and upon government orders, proceed to evacuate this area by railroad. Take every piece of machinery, including all the turbines in dams along the Tennessee Valley, together with the men and women who operate each piece of machinery, and carry all behind the Rocky Mountains. At the same time move up to this thousand-mile front the tremendous numbers of tanks, guns, shells, other munitions of war, and the food your soldiers need. All this in spite of incessant bombing, shelling and strafing; all this in the face of deadly enemy pressure."

"That is what Russia's railroad workers did. Yes, all that and more, and with fewer facilities than the railway men of the United States have at their disposal."

"In the early days of the German invasion, certain gentlemen of the American press issued 'authoritative statements' predicting 'the imminent collapse of Russia's resistance' because of the inherent weaknesses of that country's railroad system. . . .

"History has suddenly dealt these scribes a . . . and blow. But the 'facts' they had bandied around were generally balanced for Russian authorities took little pains to disprove them. They were too busy fighting the invader."

Then follows a description of the repair and improvement of the Russian roads during the Soviet Five Year Plans, statistics on present equipment and capacity, and accounts of their achievements in peace and in war. The organizational structure and activities of "The Union of Railway Trainmen of the U.S.S.R." are described, and an altogether well-rounded picture of railroad in Sovietland is given.

What this means to us, is thus expressed: "To Russia's railroad men, perhaps as much as to the Red Army, free men the world over owe a debt of gratitude, for they have made and are making possible the terrific mauling the German armies have been experiencing."

It would be only fitting and proper for lodges and all sections of our railroad labor organizations to send messages of solidarity and greetings for July 30th to our fellow rails in the Soviet Union. Wires and letters would surely reach them through the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Front by the VOLUNTEER

(This column, which will appear in this space every Monday and Friday, is intended to further Civilian Defense Activities which will help make 1942 the year of Victory. We invite our readers to participate by sending in comments, questions, suggestions, etc.)

OUR readers will recall that among the victims of the so-called "fan-dancing" purge of the national Office of Civilian Defense by reactionary members of Congress a few months ago, was the Youth Division. With the support of the appeasement press, which attempted to discredit the welfare program of O. C. D. in the eyes of the public by viciously attacking the Mayris Chaney and Melvin Douglas appointments, defeatist members of Congress proved their sabotage of the war effort by deliberately denying the youth of America an organizational place in the defense of the nation.

In spite of these attacks, however, the youth are proving their mettle in the war effort. In New York City, the Youth Division of O. C. D. V. O. representing wide sections of the youth movement, is doing an excellent job in recruiting volunteers for the home front and building unity behind the President's program. Recently, for example, representatives of 108 organizations met under its auspices to rally the youth of the city behind the enrollment program of C. D. V. O. In many local areas, youth committees have been formed by the C.D.V.O. because it is being realized that mobilization of the community cannot be accomplished without the organization of the youth. In Williamsburg, the O. C. D. V. O. Youth Committee held a dance to raise money to buy uniforms for the Nurses' Aides they enrolled. Last Saturday the Claremont-Crotona Youth Auxiliary collected 300 pounds of scrap rubber from their neighbors. In Brownsville-Ocean Hill the Youth Auxiliary started a mail-order photography service for their friends in the service. Parkchester has organized a Junior Victory Corps. The Youth Emergency Service of the Brooklyn C. D. V. O. has organized a wide program of war activity which it asks local chairmen to submit to . . . existing youth groups in their locality so these groups will be tied up with the official defense agency of the borough.

The re-establishing of a national youth division in O. C. D. is of vital importance in coordinating these activities on a national scale. An examination of the contributions of Soviet and British youth to the war effort of the United Nations will find that national organization is absolutely necessary for the mobilization of the nation for total war. The April issue of *Russia As War*, published by the American Russian Institute, reports that "To Soviet youth can be attributed a large part of the success with which the USSR is fighting the Nazi invaders. . . . What has aroused the interest of youth all over the world is not alone the numerical strength of Soviet youth—forty-five million people in the USSR, more than a fourth of the census population of 1939, fall within the sixteen to thirty age group—but the initiative displayed in pushing ahead the war efforts of their country. At the front in the armed forces and at the rear in industry, agriculture and study, they have started movements which have had a significant effect on both output and

Plan Welcome For Queen of Netherlands

Mayor P. H. LaGuardia yesterday announced plans for the reception of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, upon her arrival here tomorrow.

The Mayor made public a list of the Welcoming Committee whom he has invited to assist him in receiving Her Majesty when she comes to City Hall at 12:30 P. M. Tuesday. The Committee is headed by George S. Van Schaack, Chairman, and Henrik Van Loom, Vice-Chairman.

In national headquarters of the American Women's Voluntary Services, there's a large map of North America with little pins stuck in it.

Each pin represents a branch unit — from the northernmost point in Juneau, Alaska, to Key West, Florida. Though the map is a colorful affair to look at, it in no way reveals the thriving activities of the 435 units.

More than 350,000 AWWVS members are making themselves seen and heard these days in many phases of army life as well as in most phases of civilian activity. Look for an AWWVS member and you will find work done in civilian defense, in health, in child care, relief, war stamps and other community services.

Every unit has worked out its own specialty in addition to general work and is making a reputation for community "good-doing."

The New Orleans unit has 80 active members who made trips to army camps to mend and sew for the boys in khaki. They are called camp "mothers" by the soldiers.

In Helena, Montana, a unit furnished a USO recreation room for Negro troops stationed on guard in the vicinity. All equipment was contributed by local merchants and residents.

Three thousand AWWVS members volunteered and helped with sugar rationing in New York City and have been conducting a bang-up salvage scrap drive.

More than \$750,000 war stamps were sold in one month by a unit in Houston, Texas. In Huntington, West Virginia, the unit has been appointed the official organization to plan and maintain the civilian defense program in the city.

Community canning has become the pet hobby of AWWVS members

435 AWWVS Units Bang Away for Civil Defense

In Oyster Bay, Long Island. Thousands of quarts are being stored away for future emergencies.

In Avon, Ohio, mass meetings are sponsored on defense. Movies and talks from the County Sheriff on ARP make the meetings real community affairs.

APFL and CIO women workers active in AWWVS carry the brunt of activities in Oakland County, Mich.

The Astoria Division in Queens has members stationed at all local movies selling war stamps.

In Juneau, Alaska, nutrition classes are conducted for the population and organized scouting groups have located nearby caves in case of air raids. They are studying soil fertilization and material conservation.

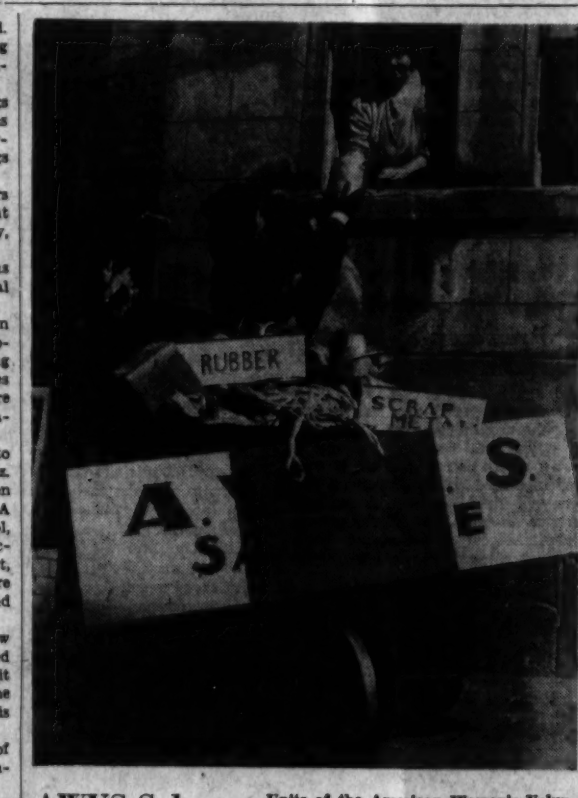
Use of fire arms is taught to AWWVS members in Tucson, Ariz. In Albuquerque, N. Mex. women do ground work at airfields. A public program on fire control, plumbing, sewage, gas and electricity has been started in Elhart, Kan. Trained OGD workers are instructing members in fire and gases at New Orleans.

Classes to teach newly blind how to get around have been started in San Francisco. Members visit homes, feed, dress and help the family until the blind person is readjusted.

In Taos, N. Mex., a group of Indians have been receiving instruction in all AWWVS classes.

Throughout the nation, nurseries are manned and set up by AWWVS women; canning and nutrition is taught; button and baby brigades have been started. Women are driving trucks, learning how to saddle horses, making clothes, worrying about the good of others.

The organization carries on in the words of Mrs. Alice T. McLean, founder and president, "the



AWVS Salvage: Units of the American Women's Voluntary Services throughout the country are active in salvage work. This week a horse and wagon paraded New York City streets collecting rubber scrap. Above, a member of the 11th Division of AWWVS in this city tours Cannon St. with a push-cart for all kinds of scrap salvage. An old milk picher makes a fine piece of salvage.

AWVS belongs to the people and the people are part of the AWWVS. The young organization has started off with a bang.

There is still much to be done and this national women's outfit is preparing to do a good part of it.

Tarrytown Labor's Demand: Don't Close War Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—A committee of Local 664, United Automobile Workers, CIO, today prepared to carry its protest to the War Production Board against a new shut-down of the local Chevrolet plant.

The committee's action follows yesterday's hour-long demonstration of the plant's 1,200 men upon completion of the work-week. The shut-down notice is the fourth this year.

"We've had only 13 weeks work in seven months," said Edward Quinlan, secretary of the local. "We're not helping the war effort by staying idle."

The new situation is scheduled until July 20, but Quinlan expressed a feeling that there is no assurance that work will begin then. The plant assembles Army trucks. When it does work the factory is only on 40-hour week operation. The shutdown, the company claims, is due to inadequate steel supply.

BLAMES COMPANY

Charging that the company is anxious to keep its plant set-up undisturbed so it could get into "24-hour day, seven-day week operation" after the war, President Cosmo Grieco of the union, expressed the demand that General Motors concentrate truck manufacture at certain Chevrolet plants and convert the rest to plane parts output.

The Fisher Body plant here has been converted to manufacture of aircraft parts and is soon scheduled to begin operation. Here, however, the union is in another conflict with the company, Quinlan said, because of the desire of the Chevrolet Co. to keep its employees in readiness to report to work when operations begin. The union demands that when the Fisher plant begins to hire, preference be given the Chevrolet men. The Fisher and Chevrolet workers are members of the same local.

2nd Front Need Speeds Output

A lunch-hour celebration under the auspices of the joint management-labor production committee of the Morey Machine Co., Long Island City, marked the completion of the 100th shaper in 1942.

Noting that production for the first six months of 1942

is four and one half times the plant's output in the same period last year, Harold Simon, secretary of the production committee and member of Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, said:

"This is testimony to the spirit of the men and management in the shop, and the desire to open a western front and to smash Hitler this year."

Sigmund Morey, head of the company, paid tribute to the effort the workers are making. The plant was awarded a banner from the Treasury Department showing that over 90 per cent of the work-

CP Section Turns in Ton Of Rubber

Over two thousand pounds of scrap rubber was collected by the Williamsburg section of the Communist Party on the last day of the rubber salvage drive, it was announced today.

Although a survey of the rubber yield in other sections is not yet completed there is every indication that it will be a substantial addition to the nation's rubber stockpile.

In Williamsburg, Party and Young Communist League members followed up a leaflet distribution by presenting themselves at the doors of their neighbors with large shopping bags.

As soon as one bag was filled it would be emptied in barrels on ten street corners. The barrels bore signs advertising that the rubber collection was organized by the Communist Party and Young Communist League.

PROCEEDS TO USO

An eagerness to give, was noted by all canvassers. When informed that proceeds from the sale of the rubber would be turned over to the USO not one person asked for payment, it was reported.

A gaily decorated truck and horse-and-wagon toured the various neighborhoods to pick up the barrels of rubber scrap. Best results were obtained in the Negro community on Bedford and Myrtle Avenues where 400 lbs. were collected with the help of Negro residents.

One branch of the Communist Party in the 12th A. D., Manhattan, was responsible for the collection of over 500 lbs of scrap rubber.

OLD HEELS FOR VICTORY

By canvassing shoemakers' establishments, a half dozen Communists gathered 320 lbs of old rubber heels. The next day, they followed this up by canvassing with a push-cart, rigged with bells and decorated with bunting. This brought more than 300 lbs. in an Irish-Italian community.

In the 4th and 5th A. D., Bronx, where a score of barrels were stationed on street corners, 500 lbs of rubber was collected in the name of the Communist Party.

In Brownsville and East New York, Communist Party branches issued nine leaflets and organized four street meetings on the rubber salvage campaign.

Want Million Names To Protest Nazi Pogroms

A petition to President Roosevelt asking him to issue a declaration in the name of the United Nations, warning the German people of retribution unless the massacre of the civilian Jewish population is stopped by the German authorities, will be launched tomorrow by representatives of labor and employers in the grocery trade in this city.

At ceremonies in which leaders of Local 338, Retail, Wholesale, Chain Store Food

Employees Union, C. I. O., and leaders of various associations of grocery, dairy and fruit dealers in this city are participating, the first petition in the drive to collect one quarter of a million signatures will be signed in the office of the Union at 152 West 42nd Street, New York. Similar petitions will later be placed in 6,000 food stores throughout the city.

NATIONAL DRIVE

The campaign for signatures conducted in the food industry is a part of a national campaign to collect millions of similar petitions throughout the United States. The campaign was launched by the Jewish Labor Committee on the basis of reports received from the Jewish Government in exile. These reports testified that tens of thousands of innocent Jewish civilians throughout the countries occupied by Hitler are being murdered in cold blood, and that 20,000 Polish Jews were recently executed in gas chambers which were brought from Germany.

In addition to this slaughter, ten thousand Jews were murdered in

the city of Minsk, Lublin District, on June 30th. Among the murdered, were 108 children who, with their nurses, were taken out of a nursery in the middle of the night. This information was submitted by the Vice-Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, Stanislaw Mikolajchik. The Polish Government also reported that 20,000 German Jews were murdered in the Minsk district to which they had been exiled. Up to now, this report states, the Nazis have murdered 700,000 Jewish civilians in Poland.

Grant India Independence, Unionists Urge

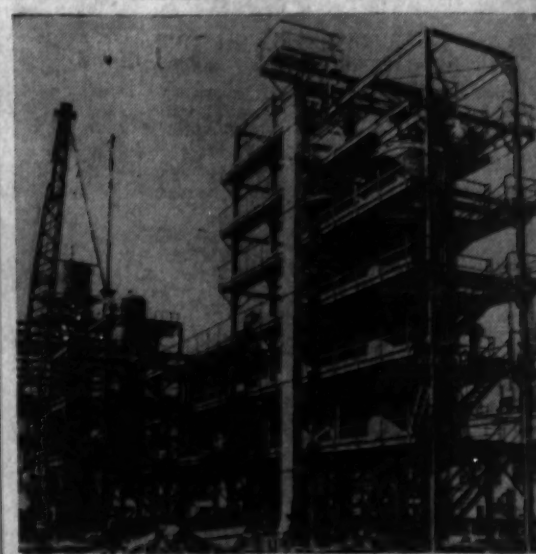
The Executive board of the Chicago Amalgamated Local 738, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, in a resolution called upon President Roosevelt to declare it the belief of the people of the United States that India should be granted her independence at once.

"Failure to grant full independence to India has greatly jeopard-

ized our efforts for victory," the local declared.

The resolution said:

"The policy of subjugation of India prevents the winning of India as a full fighting ally on the side of the democratic countries. This policy not only weakens the allied cause materially and militarily, but also morally. The granting of the independence of India would mean carrying into action, now, the avowed and established policy of the United States and Britain as to their aims in the war. The continuing to hold in bondage the Indian people is carrying forward the policy of imperialism, against which the United Nations are supposed to be fighting."



Rubber Plantation 1942 style: This synthetic rubber plant under construction "somewhere in the U. S. A." will make synthetic rubber from butadiene, a basic petroleum by-product. Many experts contend that rubber can be made quicker and cheaper from molasses than from oil. Some accuse big oil firms of blocking the alcohol process to hog the business for themselves.

Severe Earth Shocks

Two "very severe" earth shocks were recorded on the Fordham University seismograph today and were placed at 2,700 miles south of New York City.

Ship Torpedoed

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UP).—A small Panamanian merchant ship has been torpedoed in the Caribbean and survivors landed at an east coast port.



Tonight, when you switch off the radio and tuck yourself into your safe, quiet bed — think this over:

— those men out there — in fox holes, on the seas, and in the air — are fighting with all their might for everything YOU as well as they hold dear

— it's YOUR fight as well as theirs

— they're giving whatever it takes

— some will give their lives.

It's only fair to ask: What can YOU give to make their life easier, their job more bearable; how can you back them up, buck them up, cheer them up?

You'll find your answer in the USO.

Through its 564 clubhouses at army camps, at naval stations and in defense areas — all over this warring world — the USO provides the little things that keep a fighting man's spirit flaming... a cup of hot coffee when he comes off duty — a homey place to sit down and write home — a dance date with a nice girl — a movie show — a game of gin rummy — a bar of chocolate — a place to go when he has no place to go — the comforting knowledge that the home folks are "with" him!

Yes, your money will buy priceless moments of peace for the men who will

win this war for all of us — money you've been able to earn only because this is America and America is still free!

Won't you think it over tonight while you're smoothing a cool sheet beneath your chin?

If you can drop off to sleep — okeh.

For your convenience — you may send your contribution to USO — c/o Front Line Fighters Fund, IWO — 80 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

This space contributed by the International Workers Order — 80 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. — labor's foremost fraternal benefit society — as part of its program of activities for an all-out win the war effort and to speed the opening of a Western Front in Europe.

Give to the USO

Your Money's Worth

Attention, Tea Drinkers:

Tea drinkers can help stretch the nation's tea supplies by using a little extra care in their brewing, advises OPA Consumers Division.

All the tea that America uses must be imported. All of it comes through the war area, and with the cut in imports, only 50 per cent of last year's deliveries to the trade will be available to consumers.

Therefore it is more important than ever to eliminate waste in the brewing and using of tea. Rationing would help solve the problem.

Here's what tea experts say on tea-making.

In brewing tea, use one level teaspoon of tea to a measured cup of rapidly-boiling water. This amount of tea provides the stimulant that most tea drinkers like, and continued steeping brings out the tea flavor. Experts advise that tea be steeped or brewed for about five minutes, but for those who want a milder flavor, two minutes is probably long enough.

For making iced tea, use one teaspoon of tea for each cup of freshly-drawn, fully-boiling water. Soak the teapot, put in the measured tea leaves, add the boiling water and allow the tea to steep for a full five minutes. Strain, allow the tea to cool, then chill in the refrigerator.

If tea is chilled before it is served, it will not be diluted much more when the ice cubes are added for serving. This makes it unnecessary to make the tea of double strength as is usually done when the hot tea is poured directly on ice cubes.

And to conserve sugar for sweetening iced tea, use a syrup made by dissolving the desired amount of sugar in boiling water and then chilling it. Sugar added directly to the iced tea does not completely dissolve.

Experts add the following further suggestions on tea conservation:

Measure the ingredients for your tea carefully. Don't guess at them. Careless measuring results in the use of more tea than necessary.

AWVS Community Canning

Members of the American Women's Voluntary Services in Oyster Bay, Long Island, have hit on the right idea.

In these days when materials should be pooled in order to be conserved, these women are getting together to can fruits and vegetables. In one day, the unit canned several hundred tins of string beans, turnips and lima beans. Canning was done in Oyster Bay High School.

The project will be continued as fruits and other vegetables arrive in season. The unit expects to can several thousand quarts and pints and store them in cellars that have been offered for that purpose.

A good part of the fruits and vegetables were brought by women who have victory gardens.

Fish Tuesday:

A million pounds a day is the average amount of fish distributed through New York's Fulton Fish Market. The volume on Monday is usually more than any other two days combined. The bigger supply of smaller fish make fish a better buy in the earlier part of the week. Buy fish on Tuesday and save money.

Cold Soup:

Our favorite cold summer soup is made with tomatoes. We don't know its name. Mother used to make it. This is what you need: 2 cans of tomatoes 4 onions half pound of rice measure of sour cream salt pepper to taste.

Boil rice and wash with cold water so that every kernel is crisp. Keep in separate bowl. Add salt and pepper to canned tomatoes and cook for ten minutes with thinly sliced onions. Place on ice. Only when serving, mix soup with rice and pour sour cream on top. Keep ingredients separate until ready for serving.

Soup may be made with fresh tomatoes, when they are cheap.

Buy tea in bulk if you can rather than in tea bags. You can then be sure of your measurements.

Make only as much tea as you really intend to serve. Don't make a whole pot of tea if you intend to use only two or three cups. Tea is often made with "one extra teaspoon for the pot." As a wartime measure, omit that extra spoonful. Each spoonful saved in this way will extend the nation's tea supply.

Veal Roll:

Veal Roll is a good suggestion for a wholesome low cost meal cooked on top-of-the-stove. This recipe is suggestive of the well-known "veal birds" but the meat is wrapped around a carrot.

VEAL ROLL WITH VEGETABLE
2 slices veal, cut 1/4 inch thick
8 small carrots
3 T. shortening
4 T. chopped celery
3 T. minced green pepper
3 T. chopped onion
1 1/4 cups tomato juice
1 small bay leaf
1 1/4 t. salt
1/2 t. black pepper
8 medium-sized potatoes
buds of garlic.

T stands for a tablespoon; t stands for a teaspoon.

Cut each slice of veal into three pieces. Roll piece of veal around a carrot and fasten with toothpicks. Melt the shortening in a skillet, place over a medium flame and brown the veal rolls. Add the celery, green pepper, onion, garlic, tomato juice, seasonings and potatoes. Cover, turn heat to low flame and simmer for 30 to 35 minutes.

What to serve with it: Cream of Pea Soup (hot or cold). Cucumbers and onions in sour cream. Fresh pineapple with Brownies. Coffee.

Breakfast is always a favorite with the men folks. Some of the more inexpensive cuts are delicious cooked the top-of-the-stove way and have the advantage, over broiling, of not requiring last minute perspiring attention. You can brown a round steak in a heavy skillet and let it simmer gently for an hour in the morning. Then heat it when you complete dinner in the evening.

WORLD TODAY

Quentin's Secondary Thoughts

By James S. Allen

QUENTIN REYNOLDS has dug up some Second Thoughts on a Second Front in London and radioed them wave-haste to Colliers which now presents them in its current issue with all the flare of a great discovery.

Coming from Quentin, it was permissible to presume that second thoughts would be an improvement over the first thoughts he had on the subject. Being an enterprising journalist, with a penchant for the important, it certainly is not too much to expect that he would show discrimination both in assessing the source of any new ideas which may have accidentally or intentionally come his way and in sifting them for himself.

The debilitating effect of Quentin's new sources is shown by his comparison of the fight between Hitler and England to the fight between Billy Conn and Joe Louis. In this he makes Louis play the role of Hitler, and the Irishman Billy Conn the role of England. His point is that England will be knocked out as sure as Billy hit the canvas if she attempts a Blitz against Hitler. Aside from the fact that this illustration is insulting to both the Negroes and the Irish, it proves only the emptiness of Quentin's new vision.

For the "second thoughts" arising from this prize-ring comparison are nothing more than the same old first thoughts which have been paraded forth monotonously against a European invasion. A second front is a gamble. It may easily result in another and more costly Dunkirk. Great difficulties confront it. It will face stiff resistance from the Nazis.

THESE arguments gain no validity by the mere fact that Quentin is irritated by the great public insistence upon the immediate opening of the Second Front. By springing to the defense of Churchill, he implies that this movement is directed against him. But the mounting public impatience with delay never presented itself as an anti-Churchill or anti-Roosevelt movement. It is true that defeatist and Munichist circles both in London and Washington have attempted to make use of popular sentiment to fight the war policies of their Governments. And it may be that these circles have made Quentin more than a little dizzy.

But the tremendous people's pressure for the invasion of Europe arises precisely from their support to the coalition policies of Roosevelt and Churchill. The people are worried at the growing strength of defeatism. They want Anglo-American cooperation with the Soviet Union to be accelerated to the point where there can no longer be any major opening left for the Munichites. They know that victory can be assured only by strengthening this cooperation and that the speedy opening of the Second Front is the key to victory.

AS FOR Quentin, if he insists on resurrecting old stories from the morgue for his current headlines, he has to take the consequences.

His main argument is that an invasion of Europe is difficult and involves great risks. He says there are 300,000 German soldiers in France who for more than a year have been preparing to meet the invasion. Aside from the fact that heavy withdrawals of Nazi troops for the Eastern Front have left no more than 100,000 in France, it should be no great discovery that the army of occupation has been preparing to meet an invasion. What else would they be doing? No one in his right mind has assumed that the invasion will be a Fifth Avenue parade to Paris.

Another great discovery of Quentin's is that the fascists have placed the guns of the Maginot Line along the invasion coast. If I am not mistaken, Quentin Reynolds was one of those who had nothing but contempt for the Maginot Line policy of the French. It is hard to see how the mere fact that the nationality of the guns has been changed alters the proven ineffectiveness of a Maginot type of defense.

Then comes the great coup de grace, the final unassailable argument. It is that we are confronted with a military problem which has never been solved. This problem is presented by a well-equipped, well-trained Nazi army with a rather large body of water protection. To begin with, it should be delicately pointed out that this problem has been solved before, even in this war—the Nazi seizure of Crete, and the Soviet recapture of Kerch in the Crimea, for instance.

But granted that the problem on a vast European scale presents some new aspects. Are we not undertaking another problem which has not yet been successfully solved, the problem of defeating Hitler? And would anyone, even Quentin, counsel that for that reason we better not undertake it?

Hitler has been able to gain successes precisely because he has found ways of solving new problems. We should be able to solve at least one new problem and that is not altogether new.

ANOTHER thing that bothers Quentin is that we may have to violate a cardinal rule of warfare, established by the World War of 1914, by attempting an invasion of the Continent without artillery preparation. He does have to admit that air power can do certain things today that could not be done in 1914-1918. But he talks as if the experiences of the present war mean nothing. As much as it may annoy the military Emily Posts, before this war is won we will have to violate many more cardinal rules than the Maginot type of Brass Hat has ever dreamt of violating.

So what emerges after Quentin gets through parading all the outworn shibboleths? Difficulties, risks, hard fighting—sure, everyone realizes that. But have we not been preparing for precisely that? For what have we trained our big armies, why are we producing new and better instruments of war daily, why have we been stepping up our production and our shipping, if not to sweep aside the resistance which everyone knows the Nazis will offer to a land invasion?

Well, Quentin, I am afraid you have permitted yourself to fall victim to the plot of the defeatists and the confusionists. We are not supposed to be arguing this point anymore. All these military and morale factors were taken into consideration when Roosevelt and Churchill, in consultation with Molotov and with their own ranking officers, made the decision to open the Second Front in Europe in 1942. The only second thoughts on the Second Front which can now have any positive value is how to speed up the fulfillment of our agreement. Any other second thoughts on the Second Front can be aimed only at destroying the very foundation of victory.

They Say...

Comment on Current Events of Interest

"The Allies dare not wait too long," says the Warren (Ohio) Tribune Chronicle editorially in its July 7 issue. Under the title, "Play Hitler's Game Against Him," the Tribune Chronicle says that the second front will force Hitler to divert and spread his forces and thus ensure his defeat. The editorial follows:

It is Hitler's purpose to scatter as much as he can the military power of the United Nations. That is why he persuaded Japan to join the Axis and attack the United States. He knew that if he had to face full American power in the Atlantic and in Europe he would be up against something very difficult to handle. If the Americans, British and Russians were able to concentrate their full power against Hitler in Europe the downfall of the Nazi Fuehrer and his regime would not be far distant.

Hitler knows that, and it is his game to prevent the concentration of those forces. It is therefore the problem of the United Nations to upset his scheme and get into a position where they can concentrate their power where it will deal the most telling blows.

Germany and Hitler should be and are first on our list to crush. When the Nazis are beaten, it will not require long to take care of the Japanese.

At present the Germans are opposed by the Soviets in Russia and the British in Egypt, but the Nazis are making gains, which indicates that neither Russia nor Britain has the necessary power on those two fronts to take the offensive against the aggressors. They are compelled to fight on the defensive, and defensive fighting never will win a war.

How can Hitler be beaten? That is the problem on which the military commanders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union are now working. It is unlikely that sufficient reinforcements in men and materials could be made available to Russia very soon to enable her to turn from defensive to offensive tactics. If reinforcements come to Egypt in time, Britain may be able to take the offensive there and drive the enemy back into Libya and perhaps out of Africa. But not until the British navy is able to control the Mediterranean across which the Axis has been shipping large numbers of men and vast quantities of war material.

But even should Marshal Rommel be licked in Africa, that will not force Germany to quit unless the Soviets should turn the tables in Russia.

The solution to the United Nations' problem would seem to be to play Hitler's own game against him. He has succeeded so far in forcing the Allies to scatter their forces. Would it not be sound military strategy to force him to do some diverting? That would mean the opening of a second major front in western Europe or in Italy, and relentless and uninterrupted bombing of German war industries. There has been much talk in recent months about a second major front in western Europe. Plans for such an undertaking are no doubt now in the making. But the Allies dare not wait too long. If Axis forces crash through Russia and Egypt to reach the rich oil fields of the Caucasus it may be too late, for then Hitler will have the oil he needs to continue the war indefinitely.

Belgian Slowdowns Cut Nazi War Goods

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 12.—The situation in Belgium is causing ever greater concern to the occupationists as resistance to them is growing and assuming more active forms.

As a result of this the coal output of the Belgian mines dropped by 36 per cent compared with the pre-war level. Textile mills are utilized to a mere 30 per cent of their productive capacity and the metal industry—45 per cent. The leather industry is completely paralyzed. All in all, Belgian production has dropped by 40 per cent compared with the pre-war output.

The appeal of the Belgian patriots to "slacken work" met with wide response among the workers. In spite of the Hitler terror, the industrial workers frequently declare strikes with the object of still further reducing the output. Trainloads of finished products dispatched to the front are frequently derailed and reduced to heaps of scrap.

In an attempt to secure themselves against the attacks of the Belgian patriots, the Hitlerites force Belgian hostages to accompany the trains but this is of little help. The fascists sent 3,000 Belgians to work in Germany. But slave labor is not productive. Moreover, many Belgians succeeded in fleeing from Germany. The Germans themselves bring back to Belgium hundreds of Belgian workers exhausted by backbreaking labor and on arrival at the Antwerp railway station abandon them there to their fate.

Getting new slaves is coupled with growing difficulties. The people of Belgium exhausted by hunger and privations as a result of the German occupation are suffering indescribable want. Belgium is compelled to pay 1,250 million francs monthly for maintaining the occupation army which amounts to 15 million annually, whereas the whole of Belgium's pre-war revenue was no more than 12 to 14 million francs.

Why Shouldn't We Know?

THE trial of the eight German saboteurs which has already dragged along for almost a week behind closed doors is to be prolonged even further. It is not the length of the proceedings, however, which is as striking as the extreme secrecy with which they are being carried out.

The people are naturally anxious not only that these Nazi spies caught in the act should receive their full due, which is execution, but that all those associated with them shall be completely ferreted out and removed from public life. They want to know what these connections are, who aided the spies after their landing and what sinister network made it possible for them to

penetrate so deeply into the country before they were apprehended.

There seems to be a good opportunity to make out of this trial a great political demonstration of national unity and determination to overcome all obstacles to victory. It is understandable that the War Department will want to keep secret any data uncovered during the trials which may be of help to the enemy. But why should there not be released through the newly-created Office of War Information the facts which are vital to the people's security against the repetition of a similar venture? Why should not the people know who are the friends of our enemies?

The Women vs. Hitler

WHEN the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was first organized, it focussed attention on the great role which the women can and must play in the nation's victory program. Now forty-five women from the Second Corps Area, twenty-six of them from New York City, have been sworn in after a competitive examination and will soon be on their way to officers' training camp.

It is a sign of the democratic character of the war that women are being inducted into an auxiliary of the army and that among the officer-candidates are Negro as well as white women.

It is unfortunate, however, that this enlarged opportunity for Negro women to serve their country is marred by the discriminatory stigma of having segregated, Jim Crow Negro women regiments. There should be mixed regiments, which would

strengthen the morale, unity and effectiveness of the WAAC, and moreover, it would set an example which would be a blow to Nazi "racialism" and to the Fifth Columnists. It is high time that the War Department, upon whose official policies the WAAC bases its practices, exterminate segregation from the armed forces, root and branch.

The mothers, wives and sweethearts of America are no less anxious to do their part in the fight against Hitler than the men. What's more, the country needs them. They are going into industry and there helping to surpass production records. It is necessary that all the disabilities and inequalities long obtaining against women be broken down now. Above all, should the trade unions interest themselves in this question. The WAAC is a highly important step in the right direction and it should be rapidly extended in all phases of the war effort.

Use What We Have Now

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S recent "bad-news-for-the-Axis" figures on America's new record of plane, tank and gun production, have now been further amplified in the address of War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson before the Automotive Council for War Production.

The production line effort has gone so far beyond previous estimates, Nelson revealed, that 1942's war output will amount to the staggering sum of 45 billion dollars. He estimates that the rise for 1943 will reach a total of 70 to 75 billions.

This rapid production rise, Nelson said, is in large measure due to management-labor cooperation, especially through the joint management-labor committees now established in over 1,000 plants. Those committees "have been giving amazing results" Nelson told his audience of manufacturers. Where such committees were established, he said, they have shown "striking increases in the speed and volume of production."

This estimate of the joint production committees by the man who is in the most authoritative position to do so, is certainly of great significance. It is important advice to those manufacturers who still cling to old prejudices and refuse to agree to such committees. No less important is Nelson's advice that "full participation" by the workers and management in the formation and work of these committees "is the keystone of the entire program." This was obviously directed to those whose participation in joint committees is still half-hearted. More joint committees and still more vigorous efforts are needed along the entire production front.

All resources and energy must be mobilized in preparation for a long war if necessary. But to prevent it from being a long and costly war, the United States and Great Britain must open a second front NOW for a victory over Hitler in 1942. The President's and Nelson's figures give obvious evidence that the material for a second front is here. Almost all of Hitler's forces are engaged on the Eastern Front. The opportunity for a nutcracker offensive and an early victory is here. The very idea that a second front and a supreme military test is in the offing has greatly spurred the production line, as Nelson well knows. This must continue to be the orientation. The workers on the assembly lines have been assured a month ago that such is the objective. They expect a second front in 1942. They are giving all they have to support it.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 34 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Baldi
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7861
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 654, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7918.

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MONDAY, JULY 13, 1942

Union Leaders Here Refute Attacks Upon Soviet Labor

American trade union leaders are taking strong issue with the editorial in the July issue of The Worker in which the unsigned article trade unions in the Soviet Union.

Typical of the protests released by the American Council on Soviet Relations are the following statements:

Arthur Osman, president of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, declared:

"While William Green calls for joint action between America and the Soviet Union, Tobin's paper raises obstacles to collaboration between the American and Soviet workers."

"The greatest service one can render Hitler today is to believe and echo his lies about Communism and the Soviet Union. Dan Tobin (Daniel P. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, which publishes the in which the unsigned article appeared) ought to realize this."

"Judging by the manner in which the Soviet trade unions have rallied the Soviet workers for the defense of our democracy, it ill behooves us to question them."

Citing "The Trade Unions of Our Soviet Ally," pamphlet by C. T. McAvoy, legislative director of the N. Y. CIO, as a welcome addition to the literature on the subject, "welcome because it is necessary," Leo Huberman, director of public relations of the National Maritime Union, author of "Labor Spy Racket" and "Storm Over Bridges," said:

"Because so little has been written on the subject there is a great deal of misinformation (for example, the current article in the July issue of the monthly publication of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters)."

Frederick Nelson Myers, vice president of the National Maritime Union, declared, as vice chairman of the provisional New York Council on Soviet Relations:

"Those of us who have been to the Soviet Union and visited union halls there know that trade unions in the Soviet Union have the same purpose that a free organized labor movement has in any country. They negotiate and enforce collective bargaining agreements, and in general work to improve the living standards of the population."

"At this time they are performing many vital war functions out-

side of straight production, just as they would here."

"It wouldn't hurt Mr. Tobin to take a trip to the Soviet Union or at least to read the McAvoy pamphlet. It is a lack of knowledge which operates as the chief reason why working unity among American, British and Soviet trade unions doesn't exist. The sooner we have such unity, the sooner we win the war, and if we don't win the war there won't be any labor unions left to worry about."

Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, who was asked for a comment said:

"There still remain, unfortunately, a number of remnants of this barrage of anti-Soviet propaganda which are hampering full unity in the prosecution of the war against Fascism. One of these is the canard that there are no free labor unions in Soviet Russia."

"At the recent convention of the American Communications Association our delegates received greetings from the Communications Workers Union of the USSR, headed by Nikolai Babitsky, and those met with a tremendous response. We have had contact with the Soviet communications workers before, and from personal experience we can certify to the legitimacy of their union and its productive work in gaining benefits for its members."

Saul Mills, Secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, said:

"The Trade Unions of Our Soviet Ally" is the first popular account of the way organized labor in the Soviet Union functions, and the role it is playing in the war. Now that Sevastopol provides a fresh symbol of the heroism and the fury of the embattled people of Soviet Russia, the production of this little booklet assumes increased significance."

"I believe that American trade unions can use this pamphlet as a weapon for dispelling the unit based on understanding which is growing in the labor movement here, as well as for developing support for the collaboration with the unions of Great Britain and the Soviet Union which the executive council of the CIO favored in a resolution passed in June."

Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, declared:

"It is unfortunate that much misinformation in this country with regard to the Soviet trade union movement has to date hampered the alliance of the American

The Neutral Corner

By Scorer

Anti-Jim Crow Campaign Moves Ahead

The campaign to end Jim Crow in baseball is moving forward. With the trade unions of New York, Chicago and Detroit in the vanguard, it is probable that the entire drive will advance to a new stage before the end of July.

A committee of representative sports figures is being formed now to centralize the pressure, and to direct the campaign toward a victorious conclusion. New unions are being involved daily. In and out of baseball, you can hear discussion. The IWO button is being distributed by CIO locals—15,000 buttons are on sale in New York City alone.

Questions are being asked. The first efforts to bring individual Negroes into organized baseball are taking place. A Negro player who appeared in the July 4th double-header at Yankee Stadium told the Daily Worker representative that a scout from the Phillies had been looking him over.

Today a report is re-published on this page that Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, has been considering signing Josh Gibson, the great Negro catcher.

Griffith is a businessman, and a good one. He is also a keen baseball man. His team has been shot to pieces by the selective service draft. His two catchers, Early and Evans, are just good minor league players. And Gibson, who is better than almost any catcher in recent major league history with, perhaps, the exception of Bill Dickey, is free to sign with him.

Griffith has won from the other major league owners the right to play 28 games at night, and all but his week-end games at night. Most owners prefer afternoon games because baseball, after all, is a daytime pastime. But Griffith, in the non-industrial city of Washington, can't get afternoon audiences to his games. He has great prestige in baseball, and also has great prestige among certain political circles in Washington. He, and he alone, won the concession.

The Old Fix, as he is known, has already broken down the Jim Crow barrier. He has had Latin-American players who are Negroes on his team for several years. It is also a fact that he is part owner of the Chattanooga club, operated by his associate, Joe Engels, in the south.

Latin-Americans in Baseball

One of the big arguments you will hear about the Jim Crow rule in organized baseball is: "Change the political set-up in the United States, and the baseball owners will sign Negroes at once. Why, they're afraid they'll lose their southern farm teams and that they won't be able to play exhibition games in the south."

Your reporter doesn't know anything about the half dozen Latin-American players now on the Chattanooga team. But it is common knowledge in major league circles that at least one and perhaps more of those who have been under contract to Griffith in recent seasons are Negroes.

Last week, during the trip to Cleveland, where the American League All-Stars met an all-star service team, a discussion occurred between baseball writers on the Jim Crow issue. Not that writers do not differ from and fight with many owners—as in the case of "The Writers vs. Larry MacPhail," which we published the other day. But the majority of writers are not aware of the significance of the ban on Negroes in organized baseball.

During the long training trip, the question arose, however. One writer frankly said that his colleagues should get together and help lift the ban. (He was not a Daily Worker writer). Opposition developed, but out of the discussion came an agreement that the entire situation was contrary to the spirit of the United States Constitution and to the war aims of the United Nations.

War May Liberalize Diamond

The war is having its liberalizing effect on baseball as on most other elements of American life. Major league owners do not wish to close down in 1943. But they realize that it may be difficult to field a team next year.

In other words, they will be frantically looking for players. In which case, some of them (and there are some who have a reputation of being progressive in their outlook) may decide that it is better to field a team composed of Negro and white players than none at all.

Baseball, it happens, is played like a sport. No shadow of doubt about its honesty is ever heard, in or out of the game—at least ever since the Black Sox scandal was cleaned up over two decades ago.

But it is also a business. Some owners follow a business-as-usual line. Some, like Walter O. Briggs, of the Tigers, are too busy with war contracts to bother with baseball, and would prefer to see it shut down. Others, faced with a famine in good players, may turn to eligible Negro stars, and—for purely commercial reasons—end a situation which is unbearable to any lover of democracy, and any believer in the Four Freedoms.

In the meantime, the more that the owners hear from the fans, the quicker they will realize that they cannot resist the trend of the times. The voices of 750,000 trade unionists shook the complacency of the baseball big shots last month.

More voices must be added to the chorus TO END JIM CROW IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL.

Have you written to Judge Landis yet? Have you written your local baseball club magnate asking him what he will do about ending the ban?

If you haven't done it today, it's just one in many campaigns of this People's War, but it's an important one. For baseball is the People's Sport, which symbolizes the democratic opportunities of American life to many a youth. DiMaggio got his chance in baseball. Ted Williams got his.

Why not Satchel Paige? Why not Josh Gibson?

Falkenburg Best In Junior Tennis

Bobby Falkenburg of Hollywood, winner of the national boys' title for two successive years, rules a strong favorite to win the Eastern junior tennis championship tournament beginning today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, in Forest Hills.

Falkenburg, in his last Forest Hills appearance, walked off with both the Eastern boys' singles and doubles title, showing a magnificent disregard for the heavy cast weighing down his non-playing left arm, broken in a fall from a horse a few weeks earlier. Sound of mind and limb this year, he should be a cinch for the junior crown, particularly since the Eastern Association's two stars, Irvin Dorfman, ranked No. 1, and Blair Hawley, runner-up for the 1941 championship to Jimmy Evert of Chicago, are both occupied with summer studies at Yale.

CAMP BEACON
BATES 21-22
WEEKLY SHOWS
AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC
BATES 21-22
WEEKLY SHOWS
AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC
BATES 21-22
WEEKLY SHOWS
AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC

Kaplow's Record Shows 30 Wins

Danny Kaplow, the young Bronx welterweight who meets Freddie Archer at the Queensboro Arena in Long Island City Tuesday night, is managed by Joe Gould and trained by Ray Arce. Quite a combination for a young fighter to have in his corner.

Kaplow, a former student at Lincoln and Monroe high schools, has been boxing professionally eighteen months. During that time he has registered 30 victories in 32 contests. He possesses a fine left jab and packs a wallop in his right hand, the one which floored Martin for a nine count in the first round of their meeting.

Ripple Traded

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—Jimmy Ripple, former Giant and Dodger outfielder, has been traded by the Rochester Wings to the Toronto Maple Leafs, for pitcher Bill Beckman and infielder Joe Mack. Ripple's batting has been off this season.

WHAT'S ON
BATES 21-22
WEEKLY SHOWS
AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC
BATES 21-22
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AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC
BATES 21-22
WEEKLY SHOWS
AT BEACON
30 MILES FROM NYC

Tonight
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK
Review of the News by Morris U. Schappas at 8:30 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, Adm. 25c.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

YANKS AND TIGERS IN EVEN BREAK

Negro Service Athletes Seek Wider Activity

Negro participation in sports programs devoted to fund-raising for war relief, in which service men appear, has become an acute question following the All-Star Game in Cleveland last Tuesday night. The service team was composed of players from organized baseball, but players from the two major Negro leagues were omitted from the line-ups.

The two Negro leagues have organized their own all-star game for Aug. 18. It will take place in the same Municipal Stadium in which the white players appeared last week. As in the case of the big league game, every cent taken in will be donated to Army and Navy relief.

Undoubtedly more games of the kind played between Lt. Mickey Cochrane's team and the American League All-Stars will be scheduled. It is rumored that the Giants will meet the Cochrane team later this season at the Polo Grounds.

If such a game is arranged, Negro players now in service should be added to it. There should be no Jim Crow in service baseball.

West Teams In Duo-Bill On July 26

Western teams of the Negro National League, will invade the east for the first time this season on Sunday, July 26. Yankee Stadium will be the scene of a doubleheader on that date between the Chicago American Giants and the Birmingham Black Barons, who will play the New York Black Yankees and the New York Cubans respectively.

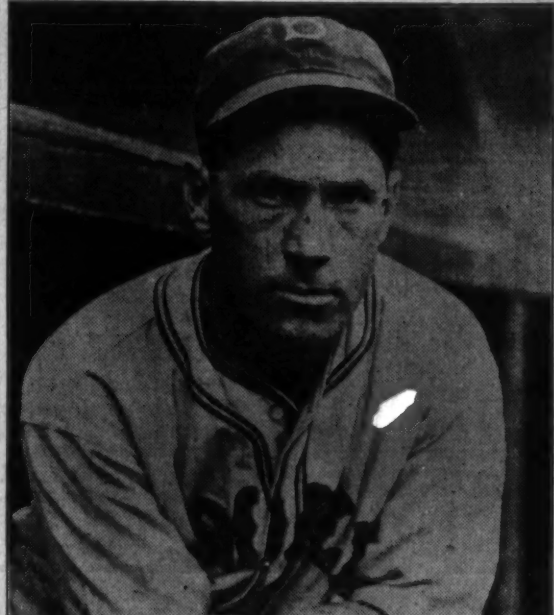
The Birmingham team was a sensation last year and their return has been repeatedly demanded by thousands of fans who saw them. With "Dan" Bankhead, opposing the Cubans' ace, "Impe" Barnhill, a thrilling pitcher's battle is assured.

In the second game, the Chicago American Giants make their first appearance in the Yankee Stadium in eight years. And the Windy City favorites are coming east with a determination to please the fans with the same stellar baseball that "pleased" fans on their last visit to the Stadium.

Macon to Dodgers

Although Max Macon has been transferred from the Toronto club of the International League to the Dodgers, he will remain on the Toronto roster for the present. Leo Durocher announced yesterday, Macon, who was a Dodger once before, will show how good he is before he is signed or returned to Toronto. If Macon is signed, one member of the present squad must be cut loose.

Buddy Back in Game



Popular Buddy Hassett, Yankee first baseman, has been benched by Manager Joe McCarthy, following a long hitting slump. "The Jersey Thrasher," as Hassett is known because of his sweet singing voice, plunked out safeties in 21 straight games in May, but took a tumble during the June road trip of the champions.

1st Negro in Majors?



Josh Gibson, the great Negro catcher, may be the first Negro born in the United States to play in the majors, if rumors published this week are true. It is said that Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, is trying to sign Gibson to a contract. The star receiver is shown above with James M. Ford, Communist leader, at a game at Yankee Stadium.

Would Lift Ban On Instructors

Negro National League Standings

	W.	L.
Baltimore Elite Giants	13	6
Homestead Grays	12	6
Philadelphia Stars	12	12
Newark Eagles	12	13
New York Cuban Stars	7	13
New York Black Yankees	8	12

	W.	L.	Pct.
Seals	10	6	1.000
Legionnaires	7	5	.583
Swansea	6	5	.545
Sports	5	6	.455
Hornets	5	6	.455
Lone Stars	4	5	.444
Hilltopps	1	11	.083

Harness Races Resume Tonight

The Grand Circuit moves into Roosevelt Raceway at Westbury this evening for an initial week's stand that will inaugurate fifty-five days of harness racing at the suburban Long Island half-mile track.

The opening program, topped by the Glen Cove Purse for 13-class trotters and the Lynbrook Purse for 12-class pacers, will be devoted to Army Emergency Relief, which will receive all proceeds less operating costs. With the co-operation of Nassau County organizations, an attendance of close to 20,000 is expected. There will be pari-mutuel betting, of course, for the duration of the Roosevelt meeting.

Post time is 5:30, except on Saturdays when the races will begin at 2:30. The meet will continue until Sept. 19.

Cubs Send 72 Players Into U. S. Service

CHICAGO, July 12.—When Russell Meers, young left-handed Cub pitcher, enlisted in the United States Navy early in June, he became the first man to enter Uncle Sam's service from the Cub roster. But he is only one of many Cub farmhands, some of whom seem destined for tryouts with the Cubs some day, serving in the armed forces of our country.

Meers, purchased from Nashville last Fall, made an impressive big league debut against the St. Louis Cardinals on the last day of the 1941 season. He was optioned to Milwaukee this Spring, and did a lot to get the Brewers off to their flying start in the American Association race.

Here are some of the Cub farmhands now serving in the armed forces:

LOS ANGELES—Pitcher Frank Tolano and Catcher Bill Brenner.

MIWAUKEE—Pitchers Clare Bertram, Leon Baiser and Ed Karas, Outfielders Tony Gridalish and Aubrey Epps, Infielder Barney Walls and Trainer Myron Ealer.

TULSA—Pitchers Frank Marino, Gregory Lippold, James King and Kennon Black, Catcher Ed Zydowski, Infielder Bruno Zelasko and Outfielder Jimmy Vaughan.

MADISON—Pitcher Joe Dickenson, Infielders Hugh Gustafson, Lloyd McGuire, and John Sazer, Outfielders Tom Cafego, Walter Higgins and Don Olin.

VANCOUVER—Pitcher Ernest Kershaw, Infielder Paul McGuinnis, Outfielders Dick Warfield and Harry Merrill.

MACON—Pitcher Foster Thornton.

ZANESVILLE—Infielders George McKinnon and Win Oliverio, Outfielder Joe Skurki.

WINNIPEG—Pitcher Don Godfredson, Infielders Vince Cleoro and Herman Florian, Jim Garaghan, Fred Orlovich.

ASHLAND—Catcher Charles Carman, Ed Waire, Pitcher George Nields.

JANESVILLE—Pitchers Paul Baranek and Ted Wendt.

Warneke Loses

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, July 12.—Lon Warneke, pitching his first game of the 1942 season for the Cubs following his trade by the Cards, was hit hard in the second inning of today's first game, but remained in the box. The Giants made five runs off him to win 5 to 2. Hal Schumacher pitched for the visitors.

(First Game)
New York 000 000 001—6 8 0
Chicago 011 000 000—2 9 0
Schumacher and Danning; Warneke, Schmitt (4) and McCullough.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)
Cleveland 130 101 001 3—9 17 2
Washington 100 100 000—7 9 1
Smith, Gromek (5) and Denning; Hudson, Carrasquel (7), Wilson (10) and Evans, Early (8).

(Second Game)
Chicago 500 034 000—11 16 1
Philadelphia 000 010 000—1 3 3
Wade and Tresh; Harris, Knott (1), Fowler (6) and Wagner, Swift (6).

(First Game)
St. Louis 400 000 000—10 11 2
Boston 200 020 000—6 11 2
Sundra, Ferrell (7), Appleton (9), and Hayes, Ferrell (8); Dobson, Ryba (1), Brown (9), and Conroy.

(Second Game)
Cleveland 200 100 002—5 6 1
Washington 000 000 000—0 8 2
Bagby and Egan; Newsom, Zuber (8), and Early.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)
St. Louis 000 001 000—1 6 0
Boston 000 000 000—0 8 1
Galehouse and Ferrell; H. Newsome and Pesceck.

(First Game)
Chicago 000 000 001 1—2 5 1
Philadelphia 100 000 000 2—3 10 0
Smith and Turner; Wolf and Wagner.

(First Game)
Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 8 2
Cincinnati 200 000 000—2 5 1
Hughes and Livingston; Vandermeer and Hensley.

(First Game)
Boston 000 010 000—1 2 0
St. Louis 301 001 000—5 9 3
Tart, Wallace (3) and Lombardi, Klutts (2); Gumbert and W. Cooper.

(Second Game)
Philadelphia 100 000 000—1 6 1
Cincinnati 001 000 100—2 8 0
Johnson and Warren; Riddle and Lamanna.

Ruffing Chased In Opener, 6-4

Hassett's Homer in 13th Wins, 3-1—Breuer the Victor in Extra Innings—59,541 See Games

At 7:18 P. M. yesterday, a home run by Buddy Hassett with the walking Bill Dickey on first base broke up a 13-inning ball game—the second half of a double header—to give the Yankees a 3 to 1 decision over the Detroit Tigers. The Bronx Bombers lost the opener, 6 to 4.

But the big Sunday crowd of 59,541 went home in the gloaming happy.

The Red Sox dropped a twin bill to the Browns, so the Yankees increased their American League margin to four and a half games.

It was a wild and woolly game in the extra frames. Joe Gordon was tossed out in the 12th by George Pipgras when the ump called Trigger out when he looked to have stolen home. Prior to that in the 10th Bill Hitecheck, lanky Tiger shortstop, saved the game temporarily when with the bases full and the winning run speeding over the plate he made a sliding stop of Bill Dickey's bid for a hit and while lying on the ground tossed to Hitecheck for a force play to end the frame.

The Yankees used three pitchers in the nightcap—Spud Chandler, Johnny Murphy and Marvin Breuer, the latter receiving credit for the victory. Hal White started for the Tigers, but gave way to Harold Newhouser, whom Manager Del Baker saw the need for a left hander to pitch to Dickey.

The lone Detroit run off the bats of Yankee hurlers was a home run by Barney McCosky in the first inning. Hassett's pay-off four master was his third of the year. The Yanks three double plays for the long afternoon ran their total to 112.

Charlie Ruffing and Alton Benton both were treated badly in the opener. Benton was knocked out in the second inning and Ruffing went the way of all pitching flesh in the fifth. The winning pitcher, young Trucks, held the Yanks to two hits the rest of the way while Lindell finished for the local team.

The Tigers put over a run in the 2nd game as McCosky poked his homer in amid the soldier guests in right field. The Yankees knocked it in the fourth, hitting the bases with nobody out on DiMaggio's infield single, Keller's double and a pass to Gordon. Rizzuto lifted to Tettibets in front of the plate. Rosar hit to Higgins who got Gordon going into second, but Joe neatly took Bloodworth out of the play. DiMaggio scoring.

The Yanks filled the bases in the eighth with one out. But Newhouser came in to pitch one ball to Bill Dickey who came in to pinch hit for Chandler and hit the first ball into a double play.

(First Game)
Detroit 000 000 001—6 11 2
New York 010 000 000—4 5 2
Benton, Trucks (3) and Tettibets; Ruffing, Lindell (7) and Dickey.

(Second Game)
Brooklyn 000 000 110—2 9 0
Pittsburgh 010 000 000—1 8 1
French and Owen; Lanning, Dietz (9) and Lopez.

Rolfe at 3d
Red Rolfe, veteran third baseman of the Yankees, who has been idle all season as a result of chronic colitis, started at third in yesterday's double-header against the Detroit Tigers. It was Red's first starting assignment since the last game of the 1941 World Series.

A War Program For 1942 Football

Receipts from Gridiron Game Will Finance College Fitness Courses, Says Bushnell

College football has a definite place in the American war effort in that it will instill the will to win—prime requisite for victory—into our future fighting men, as A. S. Bushnell, executive director of the central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics, said yesterday.

Bushnell, who also is acting athletic director at Princeton University, pointed out too that football receipts will be the major factor in financing physical fitness programs at many colleges.

"Much has been said of the value of competitive athletics in preparing boys to become better soldiers and some think this talk has been overdone," he said. "But I don't. I think the American people are poor losers and when I say that I mean to pay them a big compliment. They hate to come out second best in anything—although they usually have the grace not to show it when it's only a game."

"What do you think made Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell say about the Burma campaign: 'We got the hell beaten out of us and I'm going back in there to find out why?' Soldiers of every nation have a definite reason for fighting and the will to win is our motivating factor. I wouldn't trade it for anything."

Bushnell said that colleges will do their utmost to aid service relief fund drives but that collegiate football cannot cooperate to the same extent as other sports which are ventures simply for profit.

"Football not only must carry the rest of the college athletic program as in previous years but also assumes the responsibility of making the valuable physical fitness program a possibility. Having compulsory athletics for all students, getting them physically ready to

French Wins; Flock Splits

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—The Dodgers behind Larry French, won the first game of today's double-header, 2 to 1. French, who gave three hits, won his tenth straight victory of the season against no defeats. His opponent, John Lanning, held the Brooklynites scoreless for six innings, but was removed for relief pitcher Dietz after giving one run in the seventh and another in the eighth.

Higbe's wildness cost the Dodgers the second game, 6 to 4.

(First Game)
Brooklyn 000 000 110—2 9 0
Pittsburgh 010 000 000—1 8 1
French and Owen; Lanning, Dietz (9) and Lopez.

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WANT-ADS

WANT-ADS
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